WASHINGTON

RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY STEWART.

The Transfer of His Business Decided Insufficient.

TEXT OF THE DOCUMENT.

Withdrawal of the President's Message on the Subject.

FIRST MEETING OF THE CABINET.

Reception at the White House.

Important Change of System at the War Department.

The General-in-Chief Assumes the Whole Administration of Army Affairs.

Passage Again of the Bill to Repeal the Tenure of Office Act in the House.

Another Avoidance of It in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1869. etter from Mr. Stewart Declining the Secre-taryship of the Treasury—His Reasons for not Accepting
The following is Mr. Stewart's letter declining the

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1869.

HE PRESIDENT:

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1869.

HE PRESIDENT:

Appreciating the high honor conferred by nomination and the unanimous confirmation extends to myself to the office of Secretary of Freasury, I regret that circumstances beyond outrol compel me to decline. Could the diffices presented by the provisions of the act of 1789, h, in organizing the Department of the Treasury, and the secretary from being directly or ectly concerned or interested in carrying on the ness of trade or commerce, be overcome by any mabe is a trade or commerce, be overcome by any mabe is. I would promptly transfer to the sof gentlemen in whom the public have full dence every interest in the gains and profits that d possibly occur to myself in the business of my a during my official term, to be applied to such a charities as their judgment should dictate, have proposed and sought, by the execution of copriate instruments, to accomplish that end. serious differences of opinion have been execution of the law. Although I will not hesistate taske this appropriation, provided it would enable to accept the office and thus unite my efforts. and it have been act or course that may be act or course that may be a disregard or violation of law; and white refore, I regret that the plan proposed is deemed dequate to seleve me from legal, and as it seems me technical disabilities, I yield to the better digment of others rather than seem to be willing to seep ta position in disrespect of law.

In finally renewing the declination which was in finally renewing the declination which was at the outset of these objections I repeat to my thanks for the honor done my thanks for the honor done was a seem to be a second or the law of the la

you, Mr. President, my thanks for the honor done me in offering me this high position, and assure you diministration in carrying out the wise and salutary researces indicated by you on entering upon the Sincerely your friend.

Mr. Stewart to Hold the Office.

he office of Secretary of the Treasury became vacant consulting as to the means by which the latter could free himself from the disability of the law. It is said that no legal gentlemen who had been spoken to upon the subject expressed an opinion that there would be a violation of the terms of the act in Mr. it might be considered disadvantageous to have the spirit of the law in the slightest degree invaded. This view eventually controlled Mr. Stewart, and in order to remove all objections he declined the appointment. Ever since there have been doubts about Mr. Stewart's taking possession of the Treasury Department, telegrams from leading merchants have been received urging him leading merchants have been received urging him in the strongest terms to make any sacrifice, even to the extent of abandoning at once all interests in his business, to retain the office and advising him under no circumstances to decline it. Some of the leading members of the two houses of Congress expressed to him similar views. At the lowest estimate, by the means Mr. Stewart proposed, at least \$6,000,000 would have been given to the charites in New York within the four verse' official term. Mr. stewart within the four years' official term. Mr. Stewart will return to New York to-morrow, before which he will have an interview with President Grant.

The Influences Which Induced Mr. Stewart's

position as Secretary of the Treasury is not generally known in Washington to-night. Those who have got over the lying rumors of yesterday, that Grant had selected Boutwell to fill the place which Stewart was unable to accept, have settled down into the belief that Stewart is now bona fide Secretary of the Treasury, has taken the oath of office, and entered upon the discharge of his duties. There are few, in fact, who know that Mr. Stewart has formally declined, and fewer still who have any idea of who will finally direct the operations of the national counting house. The Stewart, first deciding in a truly princely manner to transfer the profits of his vast concern to charitable purposes, was afterwards forced, in obedience to the clamor of certain political lawyers, to surrender the honor conferred by General Grant and retire altohonor conferred by General Grant and retire alto-gether from the prominent point of attention he occupied before the nation. The highest, best and most legal minds of the Senate and House of Representatives expressed them-selves in favor of the proposition made by Mr. Stewart, and declared it perfectly within the purview of the statute. The other minds of both Hauses that have never disclosed made hithers. Houses that have never displayed much either of Houses that have never displayed much either of liberality or sincere patriotism, thought the contrary way, and were ready to attribute all manner of extravagant motives to Mr. Stewart in his desire to obtain the position of Secretary of the Treasurry. They were also ready to contest the question of repealing the act affecting his eligibility to the office. This class comprised many Senators and Representatives, and their opinions and intentions were well and widely circulated.

This morning the influence which this class of men exercised made itself felt. Judge Hitton had the evening previous received the opinions of half a score distinguished lawyers that Mr. Stewart's action increase and are made by letter, through friends in Washington and in person. Many seeking positions of a subordinate character are disappointed in their direct applications at the White House to the gentieman acting as Secretary to the Prezident, as they are invariably refer red to the de-

wish of President Grant, who set his heart upon having Mr. Stewart, that the obstruction to his qualification should by some means be overcome, Mr. Stewart
decided, as already stated, in transferring his business
to other hands. In the afternoon of to-day the carriage of the great New York millionaire, which had
been for a considerable time waiting at a side entrance of the Ebbitt House, finally drove up to the
Executive Mansion and there deposited Mr. Stewart
and Indee Hilton.

An Interview With the President.

Both gentiemen went straight up stairs and sat down to a long conversation with President Grant. The latter spoke more fully than is his wout, thanking Mr. Stewart for the sacrifice he concluded to make to serve him, and expressing his thanks in the warmest terms, and hoping that the people of the United States would be prepared the acknowledge the high and patriotic character of Mr. Stewart's proposal President Grant was edge the high and patriotic character of Mr. Stewart's proposal. President Grant was more than ordinarily warm in his expressions of esteem, and Mr. Stewart was a good deal affected by his sincere and hearty endorsement of his action. Judge Hilton explained how matters stood, how lawyers on both sides of the question felt, and the way in which members of Congress had expressed themselves on the subject. Mr. Stewart said he had done his part as faithfully as was in his power and he regretted to find there was still a feeling abroad that he could not accept the position may In deference, therefore, to this sentiment, h thought that, after all, his only course was to de cline. General Grant said, in reply, that "such was true, and he regretted it extremely, for the service of no man could be of such immense value to the country as those of Mr. Stewart." To save furthe tel and resolved upon writing a letter of declin

In the House to-day the anxiety about the result of the Stewart imbroglio was almost as great as it was on Friday last to ascertain who was going int the Cabinet. Every arrival from the Senate or from one time it was reported that Mr. Stewart had re signed; another time he was sworn in; then again he had submitted a new proposition, which Grant had agreed to accept. The most absurd and unlikely stories found eager listeners and in some instances believers. Members gathered in different parts of the hall to discuss the matter and the business before the discuss the matter, and the business before th neglected. The withdrawal by the President of hi strued. Some supposed that it indicated a solution of the difficulty to be brought about by the resigna tion of Mr. Stewart; others were of opinion that the that he would be installed in the Treasury Depart follow from it the withdrawal of the message wa mifestly created a feeling of relief at least am

Opinions of the Radical Peliticians.

There is no disguising the fact that from the moment that message entered the Senate there was considerable alarm among the members of the dominant party lest it should lead to a rupture between the President and Congress. Among themselves the republican members of the House have been quite free in their criticisms of the theorem. what they term the President's blunders. The politicians, as might be expected, attribute them to but one cause—to wit: President Grant's refusal to consult them. "If he had asked and taken the adns think they have achieved a victory, and

Copy of Mr. Stewart's Deed Transferring the Profits of His Business to Trustees to be Given to Public Charities. This morning, according to the previously ex-

ressed purpose of Mr. Stewart, he prepared and exe uted a transfer in the following form of his entire interest in the profits of the business of A. T. Stewari & Company during his official term, to be applied to charitable purposes. This course met the general approval of some leading. Senators and members of the House, but did not seem to satisfy others, who insisted that Mr. Stewart could not qualify himsel

Henry Hitton, also of said city, parties of the second part.

Whereas, the said Stewart was on the 5th day of March, 1868, duly nominated by the President of the United States to the office of Secretary of the Treasury, which nomination was on the same day confirmed by the Senate of the United States; and whereas the said Stewart is about to accept and enter upon the dules of said office; and whereas he has been and now is a memoer of the firm of Alexander T. Stewart & Company, is concerned and interested in carrying on the business of trade and commerce both in the United States and foreign countries.

Alexander T. Stewart & Company, is concerned and interested in carrying on the business of trade and commerce both in the United States and foreign countries.

Therefore it is deemed to be requisite under the provisions of the laws of the United States that he, the said Stewart, before accepting the said appointment and entering upon the duties of said office, should cease to be directly or indirectly concerned or interested in the carrying on the business of trade or interested in the carrying on the business of trade or commerce, and to which provision and requirement of law he is desirous in all respects to conform, Now, therefore, this agreement witnesseth that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the premises and of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknewledged, does hereby soil, assign, transfer and set over unto the parties of the second part, and to the survivors and survivor of them, all gains and profits which said party of the first part shall or may be entitled to as a member of the first part shall or may be entitled to as a member of the first part shall or may be entitled to as a member of the first part shall occupy said office of Secretary of the first part shall occupy said office of Secretary of the first part shall occupy said office of Secretary of the first part shall occupy said office of Secretary of the first part shall occupy said office of Secretary of the first part shall occupy said office of Secretary of the first part shall occupy said office of Secretary of the first part shall occupy said office of Secretary of the first part shall occupy said office of secretary of the first part shall occupy said office of secretary of the first part shall occupy said office of secretary of the first part does not thereof, requesting and desiring, however, that they will faithfully apply and devote the same to such public or private charities or charitable objects and purposes as to them may seem best; but it being distinctly understood that this request

Commissioner Rollins was at the Executive Mansion in consultation with the President to-day, and it is understood that the subject of the conversation was the condition of internal revenue affairs in various districts throughout the country. Mr. Delano will qualify and enter formally upon his duties to-morrow. The impression is that many changes in important offices connected with the internal revenue will be made very soon. The clerks of the Internal Revenue Department have prepared a memorial which will be presented to Mr. Rollins on his retirement.

Whatever may be the feeling in the Senate con-cerning the President, the House to-day showed by its vote repealing the Tenure of Office act, that it has not lost confidence in him. Butler on this occasion, as on the previous one, led the way by introducing the bill. He did so withou consultation, it is ascertained, with the members of the House. It was though that in view of recent events, the House would be less disposed to repeal the law which ties the hands of the President; but Butler was certain of the sucdemocrats, with a view of getting such republicans as chose to vote against it on the record, called the yeas and nays. The report shows that the forty-seven members opposed to repealing the law when it was up before in the House, have dwindled down to sixteen, all republicans. The only man of note among them, is Schenck, of Ohio. The members of

pensate for the quietness which has reigned there luring the past few days. In accordance with the arrangements already made public the general public was admitted, not only to the various rooms of the ion, but to the presence of the President. Until ast eleven o'clock, visitors poured into the doors of the White House in a continuous stream. Most of them, however, wished merely to look about, and Fox, the newly installed usher, was kept busy throughout the whole day. General Dent, too, had his room filled with applicants for an audience with the President or his secretaries. He managed, however, to conduct his portion of the preliminaries with ease and despatch, and nearly all of those who requested admission succeeded in getting to the President About half-past eleven the President came from his not to send in any more cards.

First Formal Meeting of the Cabinet.
The first formal meeting of the Cabinet occurred
t noon to-day. As Secretaries Borie, Cox and to the assistants in those departments to attend the Cabinet meeting, and bring with them such business white House a little before eleven o'clock and remained with the President about half an hour, when he left, in order to perform the act of qualification. Secretary Washburne was the first Cabinet officer to arrive. He entered a few minutes before twelve o'clock and passed into the library adjoining the President's office. Very Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. J. Hubley Ashton, Assistant Attorney General; Postmaster General Cresswell, General Schofield, Secretary of War; Mr. Wm. Faxon, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, which made the Cabinet representation complete. The session was quite short. The President said he not know that the Cabinet could dis-of much business to-day, but as this Treasury had two or three papers to sub having been disposed of, severat of the assistants took their leave, and Messrs. Washburne, Cresswell and Schofield remained for some time in conversa-

The affairs of the War Department and the army ave undergone a material change by the effect of General Orders Nos. 11 and 12, issued this morn ing. General Grant has been endeavoring for the last three years to induce Mr. Johnson to put the whole administration of army affairs under the General-in-Chief. The old method of transacting business in the War Department frequently placed the General of the Army in embarrass ing positions and brought about conflicts in authority. For a long time it has been a matter of perders should be issued, and to avoid all the complications General Grant's plan was to place all the staffs and bureaus under the immediate command of the General-in-Chief. This has at rai Sherman announces all the staff generals of the War Department as members of his staff, and the President orders that hereafter the Secretary of War the constitution and the laws.

Major General John A. Rawlins has returned from dent this morning at the White House,

Mrs. Grant at the White House.
Mrs. Grant spent two hours at the White House this morning, making arrangements for the approaching occupation of the mansion. Secretary Borie Takes the Oati

Visit to the Navy Department.

Secretary Borie was qualified in the Executive Chamber this morning by taking the usual oath of office, administered by Chief Justice Cartter, but will not enter upon his duties until to-morrow morning. He, however, paid a visit to the Navy Department shortly affer two Colock this effection. shortly after two o'clock this afternoon, accompa-nied by Vice Admiral Porter, and received the chief officers of the various bureaus and several naval officers in his office, and subsequently had a thorough inspection of the different offices in the

ment. Secretary Washburne reached the State Depart-

ment this morning at haif-past nine o'clock, and was ment this morning at haif-past nine o'clock, and was for an hour engaged in the examination of his correspondence and in conference with Mr. Hunter, Assistant Secretary. Visitors were then admitted, when the following members of Congress and others were granted interviews:—Mr. Edward Thornton, British Minister; Mr. Hitz, Consul General of Switzerland; Senators Drake, Cragin and Patterson, ex-Governor Fenton, of New York, and Messra, Washburn, of Indiana. McCraws. Chandles Patters Governor Penton, of New York, and Messrs. Washburn, of Indiana; McCreery. Chandler, Butter and Moore, and Mr. Menard, the colored contestant for a seat in Congress from Louisiana. The members of the House of Representatives called to offer their congratulations, and were received in a body in the reception room, where the Secretary remained standing and shook hands with them severally as they passed in front of him. At haif-past eleven o'clock Mr. Washburne left the State Department for the White House, which fact being announced by the messen-House, which fact being announced by the messenger to the visitors in attendance in the ante-room, in a very few minutes the building was cleared of a large number who were present.

New Solicitor of Internal Revenue Appointed.
Walter H. Smith, of Mount Vernon, has been appointed Solicitor of Internal Revenue vice J. M.
Binckley removed, and has entered on the duties of

Translation of the President's Inaugural Ad-

Translation of the President's Inaugaral Address in Russia.

Mr. P. Buynitsky, of the Treasury Department (the translator in Russian of "Buckle's History of Civilization"), has made a translation of President Grant's inaugural address and transmitted it to Mr. Buynitsky, publisher, of St. Petersburg, with a request that he will communicate it to all the leading papers in St. Petersburg and Moscow

Resignation of an Office Holder
David G. Gooding, of Indiana, United States Marshal for the District of Columbia, resigned that office yesterday. This is the first resignation under the present administration.

Return to the Capital of the Chief of the Mr. George B. McCartee, chief of the printing di-

ablest from washington on account of the first of the for some weeks, has returned to this city, and having reported to the Treasury Department, was directed to resume charge of that division.

New Pert Charges at the Canary Islands.
The Secretary of State has forwarded to the Treasury Department a copy of a despatch from the United States Consul at Teneriffe, relative to new port charges at the Canary Islands, which went into effect January 1. Among the implied Spanish shipowner can now sell his vessel to go under a foreign flag, which until now he could not do. All port charges are reduced to one, which is only exacted when a vessel discharges merchandise to be introduced into the country. This charge is fifty cents per ton on all such merchandise, and all other charges are abolished. This charge, though more faverable to a vessel landing a small amount of cargo, is very onerous to one landing a large cargo. A case in point is that of the American ship Louis Walsh, which at the date of the Consul's despatch was landing a cargo of guano from the Chincha Islands. This vessel must pay \$1,100 charges, whereas under the old regime her charges Spanish flag, and that the unjust action of double charges on vessels coming from North or South America over those from European ports is done

Minister at London relative to a meeting held by the Chamber of Commerce at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, having for its effect the abolition of light dues imposed by the government of Great Britain upon American and other vessels. Strong efforts are being made in certain prominent quarters in England for having these duties abolished and having the cost transferred to the consolidated fund. The committee from the Chamber of Commerce, in its report, expressed the hope that the American Minister port, expressed the hope that the American Minister Mr. Johnson did not feel at liberty to act in the mat-Mr. Johnson and not leer as notify ter until he heard from the State Department. The Secretary of State referred the letter to the Treasury in the matter.

that the Society for the Encouragement of Manufactures and Mechanical Industry in the Netherlands propose to arrange an international exhibition of arti-cles for daily household use at Urrecht in the months of August and September, 1869. The principal ob-ject of this exhibition is to bring to the knowledge of countries at a low price as may combine usefulness judicious economy, to improve his condition.

cluded.

No. 163—Scarlett, administrator, &c., vs. Fuller.

Action of trover to recover sixteen bales of cotron; submitted on the side of plaintin in error and argued for defendant in error.

George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, brother of Hon. E. R. Hoar, Attorney General, was admitted to the bar of this court to-day.

THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

First Semion.

Mr. Sumner, (rep.) of Mass., presented several petitions for the removal of political disabilities, which were referred to the committee on that subject.

Mr. Sumner also presented resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts urging the passage of the bill introduced by Mr. Wilson to establish an A merican line of steamships to Europe. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HAMLIN, (rep.) of Me., presented a Mr. HAMIN, (rep.) of me, presented a memorial of numerous merchants and shipowners for the remission of certain tonnage duties. Beferred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. WILLIAMS, (rep.) of Oregon, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill to strengthen the public credit in the shape in which it passed the last Senate, and gave notice that he would call it up to-

morrow.

Mr. Chandler, (rep.) of Mich., reported from the Committee on Commerce the bill passed by the Senate at the last session to authorize the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Commany to lay their submarine cable on the shores of the United States and asked its immediate consideration, but Mr. GRIMES, (rep.) of lowa, obje r. CHANDLER Introd

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill for the protection of fur bearing animals.
Mr. SHERMAN, irep.) of Obio, introduced a bill supplementary to the National Banking act, and gave notice that he would call it up to morrow.
Mr. Osbors, (rep.) of Pla., introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a steamboat canal in Florida. Referred.
Mr. RAMSEY, (rep.) of Mind., introduced a bill to authorize the construction of bridges over the Missispi above the mouth of the Missouri. Referred.

canal in Florida. Referred.

Mr. RAMSEY, (rep.) of Minn., introduced a bill to authorize the construction of bridges over the Missispin above the mouth of the Missouri. Referred.

Mr. Sunner introduced a bill to secure the copyright for paintlings, drawings, statuary and models. Referred to the Committee on Patents,
Mr. Morron, (rep.) of Ind., offered joint resolution to grant the right of way to the Memphis, El Paso and Pactic Railroad, from El Paso to the Pacific Ocean. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Patterson, (rep.) of N. H., introduced a bill to meorporate the National Junction Railway Company.

Mr. Sprague, (rep.) of R. I., introduced a bill to incorporate the Island City Harbor Company. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Stewart (rep.) of Nev., introduced a bill to legalize certain land locations. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to sell the Bergen Heights hospital. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Howe, (rep.) of Mich., introduced a bill grant-resolution states to Wisconsin to add to the contractions.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to sell the Bergen Heights hospital. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Howe, (rep.) of Mich., introduced a bill granting lands to Wisconsin to aid in the construction of a breakwaier harbor and ship canal, to connect the waters of Green Bay with Lake Michigan. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Howe offered a joint resolution extending the time for the construction of a railroad from St. Croix river or lake to the west end of Lake Superior.

Mr. POMEROY, (rep.) of Kan., introduced a joint resolution authorizing the sale of a portion of Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation to the Kansas Agricultural Association.

Mr. VICKERS, (rep.) of Md., introduced several bills in relation to the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. RARSSY introduced a bill to facilitate telegraphic communication with Europs. Referred.

Mr. MORTON introduced a bill to facilitate telegraphic communication with Europs. Referred.

Mr. MORTON introduced a bill to facilitate the sale of gold by the Treasury. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Hows introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of the Green Bay and Lake Pepin Railroad. Referred.

Mr. SHRRMAN introduced a bill to facilitate the settlement of the accounts of the disbursing officers in the Quartermaster's Department. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. TRURBULL, (rep.) of Ill., introduced a bill relative to the right of property of married women in the District of Columbia. Same reference.

Mr. Cordert, (rep.) of Oregon, introduced a bill for the preservation of the harbors and rivers of the United States against encroachment. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Firnon, (rep.) of N. Y., introduced a bill for three define the powers and duties of the corneitered to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Shr

The Vice Presipert—The Senator from Onio moves to discharge the committee from the consideration of the bill.

Mr. Summe—That motion is in the nature of a resolution and under the rules of the Senate. I object to its consideration on the same day on which it is offered.

TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:—
I have the honor to request to be permitted to withdraw from the Senate of the United States my message of the 6th inst., requesting the passage of a joint resolution by the two houses of Congress to relieve the Secretary of the Treasury from the disabilities imposed by section eight of the act of Congress approved September 1, 1789.

WARRINGTON, March 9, 1859.

Congress approved Reptember 3, 1789.

U. S. GRAMT.
Washington, March 9, 1899.

On motion of Mr. Sunner the message was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.
On motion of Mr. Sunner the request made in the message was granted.

By the same messenger another message from the President was received transmitting, in compliance with a request of the Senate, a report from the Secretary of State, giving a list of all the laws passed at the third session of the Fortleth Congress.

PROTECTION TO THE ALANKA PUR INTERESTS.
On motion of Mr. Frenky, (rep.) of Conn., the bill to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals of Alaska was taken up and passed in the form in which it passed the Senate last session.

RELIEF OF MARGARET RIDDLE.
On motion of Mr. SPHAGUE the bill for the relief of Margaret Riddle, widow of the late Senator Riddle, of Delawars, was taken up and after a brief discussion was recommitted.
On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., then at half-past one o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1869. RESIGNATION OF E. B. WASHBURNE. The SPEAKER laid before the House the resignation of Mr. E. B. Washburne, now Secretary of State, as representative from the Third district of illinois.

ELECTION OF CHAPLAIN. The House proceeded to the election of a chaplain, Mr. Jupp, (rep.) of Ill., nominated Rev. J. G. But-

Mr. Ingersoll, (rep.) of Ill., nominated Rev.

Richard Harvey, of Illinois, but subsequently withdrew it.

Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa., nominated Rev. John
C. Chambers, of Phuladelphia.

Mr. WOODWARD (dem.) of Pa., nominated Rev.
Giman Jackson, of Washington.

Mr. VOORHEES, (dem.) of Ind., nominated Rev.
James McKinny, of Indiana.

The vote was taken and resulted as follows:—For
Mr. Butler, 112; for Mr. Chambers, 16; for Mr. Jackson, 16; for Mr. McKinney, 14.

Mr. Butler was, therefore, declared duly elected
Chapiain.

Chapiain.

Validity of the late elections in Louisiana

E Mr. Maynard, (rep.) of Tenn., offered a preamble

and resolution in reference to the last Congressiona

and resolution of the commit.

VALIDITY OF THE LATE ELECTIONS IN LOUISIANA.

EMT. MAYARD, (rep.) of Tenn. offered a preamble
and resolution in reference to the last Congressional
election in Louisiana, and instructing the Committee on Elections to inquire into the validity of such
election in the several Congressional districts, to
ascertain in which of them, if any, valid elections
were held, and whether the persons claiming to
have been elected in such districts are qualified to
take their seats, with power to send for persons and
papers, and to report at any time. The resolution
was adopted.

The preamole was also agreed to, Yeas, 103; nays,
45.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS.

Mr. SCHENCK, (rep.) of Ohio, introduced a bill to reduce into one act and to amend the laws relating to internal revenue, and explained that it embodied all the modifications and the changes made by the Committee of the Whole and by the House at the last session, thus making the bill as perfect as possible; and he moved that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union and printed.

Mr. MAYNARD suggested that it be put on its passage at once.

Mr. SCHENCK said that that would suit him very well.

Mr. Kelley, (rep., of Pa., introduced a bill for the colmage of nickel copper pieces of five cents and inder. Referred to the Committee on Colnage.

coinage of nickel copper pieces of five cents and under. Referred to the Committee on Coinage.

Mr. Butler, (rep.) of Mass, asked leave to offer a resolution for a joint special committee of three members of the Senate and six of the House to consider all matters relating to Indian treaties, &c.

After some discussion Mr. Randall objected and the resolution was not entertained.

PAYMENT OF B. A. SHEPHERD.

Mr. Beaman, (rep.) of Mich., by unanimous consent, introduced a joint resolution to supply an omission in the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill by inserting an item of \$1,200 to pay B. A. Shepherd, being the amount of a check in his favor drawn on the Assistant Treasurer for Indian supplies in June, 1859, but which was lost. Passed.

JOINT RISOLUTIONS.

Mr. Schenck offered joint resolutions as follows, which were severally adopted:—For a select committee of a silect joint committee on retrenchment, to be composed of four members of the House and four of the Senate; that the Committee on the Pacific Railroad shail hyperfice on Patents of nine members.

Select Committee on RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. BOHWELL, (rep.) of Mass., offered a resolution

was bassed. Yeas 143, have 10.

The negative votes were given by Messrs, Arnell, Boles, Farnsworth, Ferriss, Hotchkiss, Jenckes, Lawrence of Ohio, Maynard, Schenck, Smith, Stokes, Taffe, Tilman, Ward, Whittemore and Willard—16.

The House then, at twenty minutes before three o'clock, aujourned until Friday next.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Frandulent Certificates of Naturalization Construction and Application of the Act of Construction and Application of the Act of 1813—Power of Congress Over the Sub-ject, in Aid of State Legislation—Federal Jurisdiction to Punish—Case of Resemberg.— The United States vs. Benjamin B. Rosenberg.—

The defendant in this case is charged with having forged or counterfeited or caused to be forged or counterfeited five certificates of evidences of citizenship, contrary to and in violation of section thirteen of the act of March, 1813, respecting seamen on board public and private vessels of the United States, which reads as follows:—"That if any person States, which reads as follows:—"That if any person small falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited any certificate of evidence of citizenship referred to in this act; or shall pass, utter, or use as true any false, forged, or counterfeited certificate of citizenship; or shall make sale or dispose of any certificate of citizenship to any person, other adult person for whom it was originally issued, and to whom it may of right belong; every such person shall be deemed quilty of feiony," &c. Indictment was found in the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, and on a subsequent motion to quash the following questions arose, on which the Court were divided in opinion, and they were certified to this Court:—

First Whether it is necessary, under the thirteenth section.

and on a subsequent motion to quash the following questions arose, on which the Court were divided in opinion, and they were certified to this Court:—

First—Whether it is necessary, under the thirteenth section of the act of 1615, that the indetenent should ever that the certificate of citizenship mentioned was produced to the commander of a public ressel of the United States or to a collector of the customs?

Necond—Whether the certificate of citizenship or the evidence of citizenship mentioned in the section referred to empraces any other certificate or evidence than the certificate dopy of the act of naturalization mentioned in the section section of the act, and the wroofs of citizenship of the certificate of the act of the certificate of a certificate of certificate of a certificate of a certificate of certificate of a certificate of certif

on the part of the government it is insisted that on the part of the enactment referred to and of the atute of which it is a part proves that Congress id not design or intend that it smalld be restricted its application to the certificates or proofs of natralization contemplated by the previous sections of estatute, but that it was designed by Congress as the order of the punishment of the punishment of in its application to size certificate to provide a furnification contemplated by the previous sections of the statute, but that it was designed by Congress as a law of general application for the pumishment of the forgery of any certificate, record or proof of naturalization by any person or for any purpose, irrespective of the use to which it may be applied, or may be intended to be applied, as well as the uttering of any false or counterfeit certificate of naturalization, and the sale or disposal of a certificate of naturalization, and the sale or disposal of a certificate of naturalization, and the sale or disposal of a certificate of naturalization to enaple the court to carry into effect the abvious intention of Congress to punish faisification and fraud in connection with naturalization records. The words of the second section of the act do not refer to an exemplification of the entire record, but to a certificate of the judgment of the court by which a person is made a citizen, which is conclusive that all the prerequisites have been complied with. This construction sustains this view of the government, and it is the one which has uniformly been placed on the statute of the courts. The title of an act, it is contended, furnishes little and in the construction of its provisions, and it was originally, in England, neld to be no part of the act. A statute is good for any number of different subjects, and may contain provisions of a public and private nature; and it may be two laws under one enacting clause. E. W. Stoughton and A. R. Lawrence, for defendant; Attorney General Evarts and Assistant A

NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

President, Mr. C. C. Parks, the Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved and reports from standing committees called for. A decision in the course of a debate on the Executive the first board will be opened on Thursday next at ten o'clock, and the call at tweive o'clock noon. On the report of the committee on the list of stocks and order of calling being read, the chairman said he had one point on which some difference of opinion had arisen among the members of the committee, and on which he wished to take the sense of the Board, viz.:—As to the members of the committee, and on which he wished to take the sense of the Board, viz.:—As to the propriety of placing Erie on the list. He added that this idea had entered the minds of the committee spontaneously, and no application had been made by the road to the committee to have such stock placed on the list. This proposition was received with indescribable enthusiasm by all present, which was increased for a moment by the appearance of "Prince Erie" on the floor, but subsided into absolute silence as soon as he began to speak. Mr. Fisk, Jr., said that the fact of no application having been made to the committee to have Erie placed on the list was that no intimation of the willingness of the lioard to do so had been conveyed to the officers of the Erie railroad. Har such intimation been conveyed to the officers of the Erie railroad. Har such intimation been made by the company to that effect. So far as Erie goes, he went on to say, it could, he believed, find a home whenever it pleased the company to entertain the many overtures that had been made to it within the last few days. In fact he asserted that had it been his pleasure he could have placed it on another Board, out his sympathies were with the National Stock Exchange, and he would like to forward its microsta, for he felt sure that were Erie placed on the list the transactions in it would exceed those of all other stocks.

Mr. Fisk, in conclusion, said that provided the board was writing to adopt Erie he felt sure it would have a kindly home, and such being the case his interest, his wealth, his sympathies, and the board was writing to adopt Erie he felt sure it would have a kindly home, and such being the case his interest, his wealth, his sympathies, and the wealth and sympathies of his friends were theirs, and theirs only. Mr. Fisk was loudly applanted when he sat down, and a motion being made, "shall Erie be put on the list!" It was carried unanimously. It is said, par parenthese, that Mr. Fisk refused the presidency of the Board was transac

to officers, and it was u

The regulations contained in the constitution and by-haws of the new Exchange are identical with those which have governed the New York Stock Exchange with the exception that greater stress is laid upon the obligation of members not to make fictious sales of stock or bonds, upon which point the language is as follows:—

No fictitions sales shall be made by any member of the Board, and any member contravening this article, shall, upon conviction, be suspended for a term not less than one week or more than sixty days, at the discretion of the pressing

A Loose Bar of Iron Enters a Passenger Car-

Five Persons Injured.

An accident occurred about four o'clock on Monday afternoon at Augusta Springs, near Sioatssurg, on the Eric Railway, which is the most singular ever known on any railroad in the country. The Cincinnati express train, due in Jersey City at five o'clock, was jurning around a curve, while another was turning around a curve, while another train, laden with iron, was passing in the opposite direction. Two or three of the iron rails in the pile were displaced through the oscillation, and as the express train swept by one of these bears rails and red the smaller. rails in the pile were displaced through the oscillation, and as the express train swept by one of these loose rails entered the smoking car with such force that it passed through to the opposite side in a diagonal direction. The side of the car was torn more than haif its length, the seats being all smashed on that side. Mr. William A. Smith, of Damascus, Pa., had his right hip fractured. Mr. Walter Buckley, of Tremont Centre, N. Y., had nis right hip broken. and Mr. Duncan S. Walker, the son of Robert J. Walker, ex-secretary of the Treasury, had nearly all his teeth knecked out and his jawbone almost broken. He was taken out at l'aterson, and received medical attendance, after which he proceeded to New York. Mr. Smith was conveyed to the Western Hotel, Cortiandt street, New York, and Mr. Buckley will be conveyed to his home as soon as it is deemed safe to remove him.

The accident occurred so unexpectedly, and the mutilation was completed in such a brief moment of time, that the passengers were bewildered and were unable afterwards to state whether one bar or many entered the car. The shock felt like that produced by the passage of a cannon ball through the car. Five persons in all were injured. That no one was killed and that so many escaped without injury is marvellous. It was one of those occurrences which had no precedent, and which, therefore, was not anticipated. No caution or vigilance on the part of employes could prevent it. The passenger train was equipped with the compressed platforms and ran steadily along, while the iron train was left to the mercy of the loose couplers, which are the case of size out of ten railroad accidents. But for these loose couplers, which are the case of size out of ten railroad accidents. But for these loose couplers the violent oscillation could not have taken place, and when oscillation becomes so violents as it disloces are forced in the land of the second o

A VERMONT FAMILY.—Sheffield boasts of a somewhat remarkable ramity—that of Joseph H. and Comfort lingails. To begin with, sill the children of that couple, ten in number (six boys and four girls, are still living, the oldest being sixty-sight and the youngest forty-sight years old. In the scond place, they average 200 pounds each, the heaviest weighing 250 and the lightest 180. The ten weigh just 3,000 pounds, and when the father and mother were alive the family of tweire members weighed a little over 2,400. Most of the girls weigh over 200 pounds each. The tallest boy is six feet and three inches, and believe none of the boys stop short of six feet.—Sheffield (VI.) Caledonian.